THE DAILY NEWS.

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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XVII. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1880. NO. 157.

By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

Texas Cotton.

GALVESTON, September 10.—The Galveston Cotton Exchange has 134 replies from 92 counties, of which 75 report favorable weather during the month, 57 unfavorable, 62 report weather more favorable than last year, 21 about same, 50 less favorable, 75 report cotton fruiting well and shedding, 40 report the present condition of the crop not as good as last year, 8 about the same, 86 better, 1 reporting 15 per cent., two 25 per cent., three 33 per cent., six 50 per cent., one 60 per cent. and six 100 per cent. better. One hundred and thirty-two report picking commenced, 2 not. Sixty-one report picking general September 1st, 9 September 5th, 8 September 10th, 26 September 15th. Sixty-eight report damage from worms and all worms as follows: Six 10 per cent., two 15 per cent., three 20 per cent., eleven 25 per cent., one 30 per cent., eleven 33 per cent., thirteen 50 per cent. damage. One hundred and eight report no injury from shedding or rust, 17 some injury from shedding, 9 injury from rust. Some counties that report serious damage by worms also report that notwithstanding this yield will be greater than that of last year.

Vermont Election.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., September 10.—Returns from 238 towns on the gubernatorial vote have been received, leaving three to be heard from. The Congressional vote has been received from 230 towns.

A clerical error was made here on Wednesday evening in compiling the vote for Governor in the third District. The correction of that error and numerous errors made by sending in unofficial figures, shows Farnham's majority considerably below that reported. A careful revision gives Farnham's majority 25,182, being a Republican gain of 1,402 over the vote of 1876. The towns to be heard from will not increase this majority materially. The town representatives are 205 Republicans and 16 Democrats, as far as heard from.

Items in Noon Telegrams.

The fire in Seaham pit has been extinguished.

The Democrats of the Tenth Kentucky District have nominated E. C. Phister for reelection to Congress.

A negro and a white man were washed ashore at Titusville, Florida; also a life raft containing twelve persons. One white man was much exhausted.

A special to the *News* from Fredericksburg says that Tom Warren, a well-known farmer, was found Thursday murdered, nine miles north of Fredericksburg, Texas, an axe having been found sunk to the helve in his skull.

Hon. Van Buler, the intimate friend of Bismarck, addressing his constituents, said that the conclusion of the German alliance was due to Prussia last year making overtures to France for alliance against Germany, which overtures were communicated to Bismarck by M. Waddington.

NIGHT REPORTS.

The Cotton Crop.

MEMPHIS, September 10.—The cotton crop report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange for the month of August embraces 702 responses from points in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and North Arkansas. One hundred and nine report that the weather has been generally unfavorable as compared with last August; 14 report more favorable; 13 about the same; 105 much less favorable cotton fruiting; 101 report the cotton forming and blooming well; 34 moderately well; 47 not well; 29 report retaining root well; 103 report the serious shedding of forms and young fruit. On uplands the top crop is generally reported as almost entirely lost. As to the condition of the crop, 10 report it in very fine condition in all respects; 80 in good condition as to cultivation; 11 as excessively grassy, and 31 in bad condition as compared with last month. It is represented as 15 per cent. less favorable than at the same time last year. The reported average date of the commencement of picking was August 27th last year. This year the average date when picking would be general was September 9th. As to worm depredations, 107 show no material damage; 29 report some boll worms; the aggregate damage is trifling. As to damage by rust or blight, 13 report no damage and 89 report very serious damage. Damages are reported at 10 to 50 per cent., averaging 16 per cent.

In Tennessee and Mississippi there is a severe loss in August on the top crop, which is almost an entire loss. On bottom lands, everywhere, there is much complaint of too rank growth of the plant at the expense of the fruit. Late planted cotton will not average half a crop.

Liverpool Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—This week's circular of the Cotton Brokers' Association says that cotton was quiet early in the week. Wednesday the demand increased, and there was some advance in prices, which were firmly maintained. American improved in demand during the last few days, and the quotations for low middling and uplands raised one-sixteenth. In Sea Island the business was moderate, and prices were unchanged. Futures opened quiet and declined 1-16a1-32d. Since Monday the tone of the market has been steadier and prices have gradually hardened. Final rates show an advance of 1-32a1-16.

The News in the Night Telegrams.

A white man and negro came ashore at Titusville, Fla., on the 2d, with life preservers. The white man was too exhausted to talk, but the negro said they had come from a steamer bound from New York for Havana. He did not recollect the name of the steamer, but said she had horses on board.

Louisville, Ky., has had a $201,000 fire.

Charleston, S. C., had a $14,000 fire on Tuesday night.

The Anchor Line steamship Anglia, was lost on the 6th by a collision. All the crew were saved.

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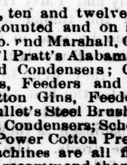
Skilled  Artists.

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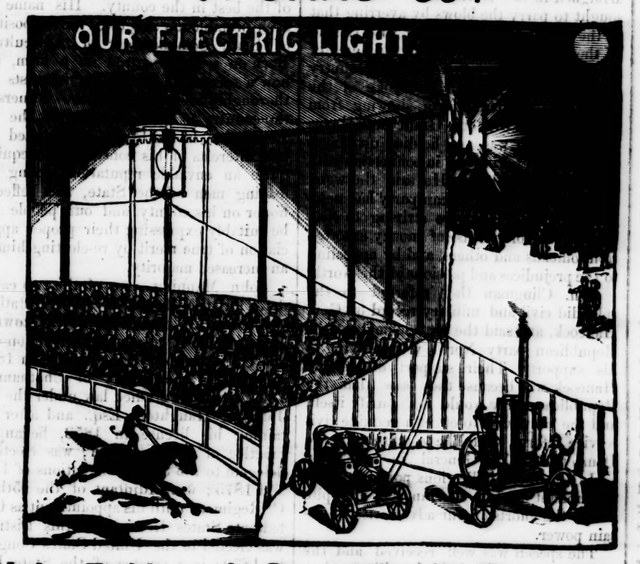

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THE DAILY NEWS.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

WILLIAM W. GRAHAM.

W. W. GRAHAM, the nominee of the Democratic party of Richmond county for the House of Representatives, is a descendant of Scottish ancestors, who settled in that county in 1802. Mr. GRAHAM is about 55 years old, a successful farmer, and a man of sterling integrity. He has held the office of County Surveyor almost continually for thirty years except when he was Sheriff of the county. He is identified with all the interests and wants of the county, and, probably, more generally known than any man in it. He is a pronounced Democrat, and will legislate for the best interests of North Carolina. He will wage no war against any profession or calling, nor ever be found playing the role of the demagogue at the expense of the State. A man of ripe judgment and fine common sense he will worthily represent Richmond county in the next Legislature.

MONTGOMERY IN THE HOUSE.

The Democratic Convention of Montgomery county met on the 6th day of the month and nominated MARTIN STANBACK MARTIN for the House of Representatives on the first ballot. Mr. MARTIN is about 35 years old, but has never been in public life. He is an enterprising and successful farmer and holds the confidence of both parties in an eminent degree. He is a man of fine culture, very well posted on the issues of the day, and will make a splendid canvass. We learn that the best feeling prevails in the county and that victory is certain in November. The same Convention nominated Mr. R. T. RUSH for Sheriff.

Dr. Turner, of Moore.

[Carthage Index.]

Moore county has no truer Democrat, and no one who can more worthily represent her in the next House of Representatives than Dr. H. Turner, who was unanimously nominated for that position by the County Democratic Convention on the 1st inst. It was a high compliment to Dr. Turner, but one nevertheless deserving, that the Democrats of the county through their representatives conferred this honor unasked, for the Doctor did not solicit the nomination and was not an aspirant for any position. We pledge for the Doctor the full vote of the party, and regard his election assured beyond all contingencies.

Halifax.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

SCOTLAND NECK, Sept. 8, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—We are making extensive preparation to have a grand "Democratic jubilee" in this place, on the 6th of October. Invitations have been sent to the Governor, Matt. W. Ransom, Zeb. B. Vance, Jas. M. Leach, Fab. H. Busbee, R. F. Armfield, W. R. Cox, Judge Fowle, Judge Howard, Octavius Coke, L. C. Latham, T. W. Mason, and others, of North Carolina, and to the Hon. John Govellan, Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. Most, if not all, of the above named gentlemen will be present. Such an array of ability, learning, statesmanship and oratorical power is seldom or never brought together in any State or in any country.

There will not be less than ten thousand people present, and the different committees will see that no one goes away without having feasted upon as good a dinner as was ever spread in the State.

It does begin to seem that the whole country is awaking to a sense of its situation. The voice that first sounded the nomination of Hancock sounded the death knell of Radicalism. When the glad news was flashed over the country, I think that her every patriotic son must have felt that noble, generous, indescribable influence glowing his bosom, that nerves one to dare and to do." And I trust that ere the ides of November shall have come and gone, Radicalism will in truth and in fact have received its death stab. Then this beautiful country of ours, that, God, in his infinite wisdom, set apart for the natural, growth, and full development of liberty, will no more feel the tread of the tyrant that would crush her offspring in its infancy. Sectionalism will die with radicalism. Race will no longer be arrayed against race. Real prosperity and happiness will be the lot of us all. Let each act well his part. D.

Richmond.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

ROCKINGHAM, Sept. 8, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—I send you a list of the names of the candidates nominated by the Democratic party of Richmond county, on the 7th September, 1880: For House of Representatives, W. W. Graham; for Sheriff, W. F. Gibson; for Register of Deeds, A. J. Connelly; for County Surveyor, A. W. E. Capel; for Coroner, Jacob Perkins; for sub-Elector, T. M. Watson.

The Convention, with harmony and enthusiasm, put forward a strong ticket, and you may place old Richmond again under the Democratic banner. All the nominees are honest, competent and popular men, representing the different sections of the county, and thereby preventing any local disaffection.

The Senatorial Convention for this (2d) district meets at Mt. Gilead on Saturday, the 11th inst., to nominate a Senator for Richmond and Montgomery counties. Montgomery has the right to name the man, according to usage, but she may select one from this county. L.

Gen. Clingman on the Stump.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

HENDERSONVILLE, Sept. 9, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—General Clingman spoke here to-day to a large and attentive audience. He drew a striking contrast between the present time and four years ago, when silver was demonetized, and denounced the narrow contracted policy the Republican party had pursued. He showed that the Democratic party had remedied the vicious legislation of Republicans by keeping legal tenders afloat to the extent of $346,000,000, and by restoring silver with full legal tender qualities, and thus, through the policy of the Democracy the hoarded money had been unlocked and prosperity was steadily advancing. The General said the Republican party should have nationalized itself because a majority of the South voted for General Grant in two contests, but it refused preferring to run on a "*bloody shirt*" line. He showed how contemptuously the Republicans of the North treated their Southern allies and many Republicans left the court-house swearing that they would never again vote a Radical ticket.

The distinguished statesman then noticed the frauds and corruption of the Radical party, and said: When the party was arraigned in the North for misconduct it sought to parry the blows by averring that if the South came into power with the aid of the Northern Democracy, still greater mischief would be inflicted on the country than they had done. He spoke of the sham civil service reform, showing from the admissions of both Grant and Hayes how corrupt it was, and holding up Hayes and Sherman to ridicule, in connection with Cornell and Arthur. He said the worst elements of the Republican party had nominated Garfield and were striving to elect him by the corrupt use of money extorted from officials and others, and by appealing to the prejudices and passions of the North.

Gen. Clingman then referred to the splendid civil and military record of Gen. Hancock, and said the best elements of the Republican party North were rallying to his support. Their support of General Hancock was because they saw that the Republican party would not purify itself, and the only way to effect a genuine civil service reform, would be to unite with the Democrats. The General in conclusion said that all the indications pointed to the triumphant election of Hancock, in spite of all the efforts of our adversaries to retain power.

The speech was well received and the speaker was loudly cheered at his conclusion. General Clingman is indeed a remarkable man and one of whom not only North Carolina but the whole South may well feel proud. Many Republicans were converted and a shrewd politician told me the speech changed not less than seventy-five votes. W. M. D.

Answers to Farmers' Column Questions.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

LILESVILLE, N. C., September 9.

Col. L. L. Polk, Agricultural Editor:

I notice an inquiry in your columns about the quality of lard from chufa-fattened hogs. My own experience is this: The flavor of both meat and lard is *better* than from entirely corned hogs, or from corn, peas and potato-fattened hogs. I see no difference in the dripping or shrinking of the bacon—maybe because we eat it up too soon. But the lard can't, after "The Spring-time Comes, Gentle Annie," be scooped up and carried around in a *chunk*, or in a spoon, or on top of the flour in the dough-tray. It's "loose" and of about the consistency of buttermilk, and I like the chufa all the more therefor; because the female portion of the Republican party (who do the cooking) have less opportunity for pocketing a little "*shortnin*" than they would if the "fat" were less like the South—*solid*.

The heaviest and most damaging rain of many years visited this immediate locality on the night of the 7th. Its area was limited, but just here its effects are decidedly bad. Fences, mills, bridges, &c., gone—not all of 'em, but some—and crops seriously damaged. OUTIS.

Where can I get a bushel of pure unmixed clover seed? The first I ever bought were pure—that was in 1867—and from them I raised as fine clover as ever was seen anywhere, for I have a little patch or two of ground admirably adapted to its growth. Some four or five years ago I ordered more seed from the same old Philadelphia house, and the result was—a failure. What clover there was, was good enough, but the "mixtry" didn't suit me. I tried another seed concern, and things got worse. I had cane-grass, nut-grass, a new variety of nettles, dodder, all sorts of noxious herbs, but worst of all, the *Canada thistle*, which last has caused almost as much profanity in the neighborhood as Sherman's raid did. There were seeds of dissension, discord and disloyalty; there were even *seed-ticks!* And I have been tempted to wish that the whole conglomeration and aggregation of seeds, and their products were back with the man who sold them and *me*, and in that receptacle where the Bible says no man's "seed" should remain, and be—blanked to him! But tell me where to apply for the *clover seed*.

Answer.—The question of our esteemed correspondent is a difficult one to answer. E. Whitman & Co., of Baltimore; Allison & Addison, of Richmond, Va., and a number of other seed houses advertise pure farm and garden seeds; but tests made of seeds at our Experimental Station at Chapel Hill show that the only safe rule for our farmers, is to buy seeds with the distinct understanding with the dealer that they must and will be submitted to our Chemist for analysis, and upon his determination shall depend their acceptance or refusal. So soon as our farmers avail themselves of this protection in the purchase of seeds, and it becomes understood among dealers, then the cheat and fraud of which our friend complains will cease to be practiced. So, we would advise him to send a sample to our Chemist, let them come from whom they may—it will cost nothing.

The Road Law in Mecklenburg.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

CHARLOTTE, September 9, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—It sometimes happens, unfortunately, that the merits of a law are judged by the manner in which that law is executed. The Road Law in our county is daily growing in favor with our people, under the recent amendments and its proper enforcement will secure its permanent endorsement. The Stock Law was at first as violently and strenuously opposed, but when its benefits became apparent, it was universally approved. And with all the clamor heretofore against the Road Law, there is a gradual change in its favor. No such work has ever been done in Mecklenburg on the roads since its passage. The farmers of Mecklenburg are determined no longer to submit to a mud blockade from December to March. With good roads we could reach our market, and the families of farmers could visit friends in January and February as well as in July and August. MECKLENBURG.

Chatham's Nominees.

[From the Pittsboro Record.]

Our candidate for the Senate is Abram Haywood Merritt, who was born in the Northeastern section of this county on the 18th day of July 1832, graduated with honor at the University of the State in 1856; was appointed Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity of this county in 1862, which office he held until its abolition in 1868; was elected Senator from this county in 1878 by a majority of 776 votes; was elected by the Commissioners of this county School Examiner in 1879; is a Trustee of the University; and is by occupation a farmer, and by-the-way is one of the best in the county. His name has been prominently suggested for the position of State Commissioner of Agriculture. Born on a farm, reared on a farm, and now a successful farmer his interests are thoroughly identified with the farmers of the country. As our Senator in the last Legislature he faithfully represented the best interests of his constituents, acquired quite an enviable reputation among the leading men of the State, and reflected honor on his county, and our people will be suitably expressing their proper appreciation of true merit by re-electing him by an increased majority.

John Manning, one of the two candidates for the House of Representatives, was born July 30, 1830, in the town of Edenton, N. C., graduated with honor at the University of North Carolina in 1850; removed to the county of Chatham in 1851, where he studied law under the late John H. Haughton, Esq., and after obtaining his license in 1853, began the practice of his profession; was elected a delegate to the State Conventions of 1861 and 1875; was Adjutant of the 15th N. C. Regiment until his appointment as Confederate States Receiver of this District; was elected to the United States Congress in 1870; is a trustee of the State University; and is now engaged in the practice of the law in this and adjoining counties. His almost unanimous nomination on the first ballot is indicative of the high esteem in which he is held by the people of Chatham, who will honor themselves in electing as one of their Representatives so able, learned, eloquent and pure a man.

Oran A. Hanner, the other of our candidates for the House of Representatives, is thirty-eight years of age; was first Lieutenant of Co. E. 26th Regiment N. C. Troops during the late war, in which position he acquitted himself with great gallantry; was elected as a Representative from this county in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874 by an increased majority, is a Justice of the Inferior Court of this county and has been since its establishment in 1878; and is a successful farmer of unusual intelligence and popular manners.

Our nominee for the office of Sheriff, Stephen W. Brewer, is a native of Chatham; is forty-three years old; was Captain of Co. E. 26th Regiment N. C. Troops during the war, and was wounded and captured in the third day's fight at Gettysburg. In the first day's fight, after eleven men had been shot down while carrying the regimental flag, Capt. Brewer seized it and brought it out safely. It is no wonder then that the old soldiers and neighbors of this brave man should seek to honor him. He has not been in public life, but as a private citizen has faithfully discharged his duties to his fellow citizens. We doubt not that he will faithfully and efficiently perform the duties of the office to which the people of Chatham will elect him in November next.

The re-nomination of L. R. Exline without opposition to the office of Register of Deeds was a fitting compliment to a faithful and capable officer. Although a Virginian by birth he has thoroughly identified himself for years past with the people of Chatham. Although wounded three times in the late war (losing his left arm at the battle of Sharpsburg in Sept. 1862) he remained in command of his company until the war closed, refusing to leave the men who had followed him. The people of Chatham show their appreciation of such a man by the confidence they repose in him.

Dr. O. B. Strowd, our candidate for Coroner, is a native of this county, and is a young physician of much promise in his profession, and will make an excellent officer.

Rufus B. Clegg, although quite a young man, has proven his fitness for the office of Surveyor to which he was elected two years, and his renomination is a deserved compliment.

Such are the men whom the Democratic party has nominated for the suffrages of the freemen of this county, and in all candor we ask you men of Chatham, are they not worthy of your votes? We feel assured that a large majority of you will answer, yes! The two chief qualifications for any officer are honesty and capacity, and who doubts the honesty or capacity of any one of our nominees? Who does not believe that every one of them is both honest and fully competent to perform the duties of his office?

Union's Representative.

[Monroe Express.]

C. M. T. McCauley, was born in Orange county, N. C., and is now in his 60th year. He graduated at Chapel Hill in the year 1838. In 1844 he removed to this county, in which year he was also admitted to practice law, having previously read law under Hon. Thomas S. Ashe. In 1844 he was appointed Clerk and Master for Union county, which position he held until his resignation in 1860. In 1862 he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was elected Captain, and entered the war in the Confederate States' service, and remained till the close of the conflict.

In 1870 Capt. McCauley was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature from this county, and served through the session of that and the succeeding year. He was elected in 1872 to the Senate from this county and Anson, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874, making six years of continuous service in that body.

In every official position that Capt. McCauley has ever occupied, he has filled it with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, and his nomination this year to the Legislature (which nomination was entirely unsought and unexpected by him, being the free-will offering of his fellow-citizens), is a high compliment most worthily bestowed. In his hands our every interest will be secure, for he is too honorable a gentleman and too faithful a public servant not to conform his every official act to the best interests of his constituents.

A ROMANCE OF AVENUE A.

BY GEORGE W. SYMONDS.

The noblest place that man can die
Is where he dies for man.

PART I—THE INTRODUCTION.

A genuine metropolitan Bohemian sees so many different qualities of humanity and mixes in so many different strata of society, that romances are everyday episodes in his eventful and somewhat erratic career, and I therefore make no apology or explanation for the following tragic *genre*, which I have written out just as it occurred. The *dramatis personæ* were all known to me, and much of the acting in the tragedy was done under my eye. There are heroes and heroes. My hero, a rough, uneducated laboring man, takes a position in the latter class. He gave his life for another, when the sacrifice required an exercise of the noblest qualities of humanity.

The scene of my story is laid in the American metropolis, and most of the action takes place in a tenement house situated on that great street of tenement houses, Avenue A. All the characters and the historian lived together; occupying between them one flat of a tenement house nine stories high. Our flat was the seventh from the ground, and being the only lodgers on that floor we speedily became well acquainted. Being a bachelor I occupied the front room, which was study, reception-room, kitchen, dining-room and sleeping apartment. My next door neighbors were an elderly Irish woman with her two sons, Patsy and Teddy Horley. They occupied three rooms. The two back rooms had as an occupant one of the loveliest little maidens it was ever my good fortune to meet. I think she came originally from Massachusetts. She worked at shirt making in a large Canal street establishment, and her name was written on the pay roll as Alice Layne. The Horleys and Miss Layne had been neighbors some time when I became an inmate of the house, and were already quite intimate.

Patsy Horley was the oldest of the brothers, large formed, red-headed, and with irregular homely features. He was heavily freckled, and I never saw him during a six month's acquaintance time that he didn't have a three days' growth of red stubble on his face. He had large, gray eyes, and these were the most striking of his facial organs. They had but one expression—unswerving honesty in their every flash. Patsy was a member of the corner "gang," and frequently came home much the worse for liquor, which grieved his old mother sorely. She was a blunt, plain-spoken woman, sixty odd years old, fat, and much given to a "weakness" in all parts of her body, which prevented the possibility of labor. So she was content to sit by the window all day long knitting at a never finished blue woolen stocking. Her "byes" were very good to her. Teddy gave her all his earnings. Patsy most all. Teddy was the reverse of his brother. He was six feet in his socks, finely proportioned, handsome. His eyes were black, his hair and mustache dark brown, but curly. He was considerable of a dandy and "dressed up" every night after work. There was a deep affection existing between these brothers. They loved each other, and this devotion was apparent in every act of their lives.

Miss Alice Layne was, as I have before stated, a lovely little maiden, pretty, and with a tender heart, susceptible to the slightest variation of life's compass. Less than a week after taking up my quarters in the front room I made a discovery. Alice Layne was in love with Patsy Horley and Teddy Horley was in love with Alice Layne. It was an interesting study to watch the various phases of this cross passion, and I never tired of it. It was very evident to me that Patsy Horley admired the little shirt-maker, but he kept the secret safely locked in his great big heart, and only took it out at odd moments when he thought no one would notice the treasure to gloat over it and adore it and worship it as his mother did the figure of the Virgin at the head of her bed. I don't suppose the honest fellow ever dreamed that his love was returned. How could he when he so blindly worshiped the superior physical gifts of his younger brother? For Patsy was very proud of handsome Teddy, and never tired of praising him. Alice, with a woman's intuition, saw the noble in Patsy's character, and although Teddy's good looks and fine dress and "flowers" made an impression upon her it was only a transitory one, which vanished as soon as she caught sight of Patsy's big, homely face and honest gray eyes. Like all good-looking men, Teddy Horley was just the least bit conceited, and he imagined that it was only necessary to declare his passion to find himself in undisturbed possession of Alice's heart.

One warm afternoon I was lying on a lounge in my room, endeavoring to interest myself in "The Light of Asia." Mrs. Horley was down stairs visiting a neighbor, and I was nodding over the poem, when Alice Layne tripped up the stairs and entered her apartments. I heard her singing softly to herself as she made preparations for supper, and misanthrope that I am, envied her that bird-like lightness of heart which trilled through every measure of the song. I was brooding over the melancholy past, when a heavy footstep sounded on the stairs and Patsy Horley, in his rough working clothes, and a little under the influence of liquor, opened the door of the room adjoining mine and threw himself heavily on the bed. He got up directly, opened a little window over the door which separated the two rooms, took a drink of water and lay down again. It may be well to mention that this chamber was a dark room, and was occupied by the brothers as a sleeping apartment. A few minutes after this Teddy Horley bounded up the steps and entered the living-room, which was between the dark chamber and his mother's bedroom. Finding his mother absent, he crossed the hall and knocked at Miss Layne's door. The little maiden hushed her song and opened it.

"Oh, Teddy, it's you, is it?" she said. "Sure it is, swateness. Who else could it be?"

"I thought it was Patsy," she said, tantalizingly.

Then there was a struggle, a stifled scream, and a smack, smack of lips. The noise disturbed tipsy Patsy, and he rose from his bed and opened the door entering into the hall way. The scuffle outside continued and there was more smacking. Presently Alice cried:

"Oh, Teddy Horley, you're perfectly horrid, and I don't like you one bit, there!"

"Now, darlint!" began Teddy.

"Don't darlint me; I don't like you. You are better looking and finer dressed than Patsy, but he is a thousand times better than you."

"Perhaps ye're in airnest," said Teddy, a little passionately. "There's many a true word spoken in jest."

"Well, I am in earnest. I do like Patsy, and if he'd ask me to marry him this day, I'd jump at the chance. So there, now, you have the truth."

Then the door was slammed, and I heard Teddy walking slowly back into his mother's room. Presently there came a knock at my door, and when I cried "come in," Patsy's freckled face appeared on the threshold. I spoke to him kindly, and invited him to have a chair. He sat down, and I saw that what he had heard had sobered him. After a moment's silence, he cleared his throat and began:

"Did ye hear what she said?"

"Yes, Patsy," I replied.

"An' do ye belaive she manes it?" he continued, eagerly.

"I have no doubt of it."

"God bless her sweet soul! I'm not the man for her, an' I never to't she cared for me. If I could only bring meself to belaive it's thrue, I d be a different man."

He sat in silence for some time, and then rose to go. When he reached the door he turned and said:

"I was a bit dhrunk when I come home to-night. It's hard work beyont there in the tunnel, but I sware to ye that afther to-night there'll never a drap of phisky pass my lips."

I bade him good night and God speed in this new resolution, and he shook my hand warmly. Mrs. Horley came home, and she and Patsy had supper together. Teddy was out. I took a short walk that evening, and coming home passed Patsy and Alice on one of the cross-streets walking together, arm in arm. I did not hear what they were saying, but felt convinced that Patsy had declared his love and been made happy with Alice's acknowledgment that the passion was reciprocated.

The next morning Patsy came to my room before he went to his work. He seized my hand, and a look of supreme happiness shot from his gray eyes.

"She sez she'll have me, sor," he said, "an' we'll be married ez soon ez I get through work on the tunnel. I'm a happy man but for wan thing—it's Teddy. Poor bye, he takes it to heart, an' is not himself at all. God knows I'm his brother, an' would rather lose me roight hand than bring harm to him."

"Oh, that will be all right. He'll get over his disappointment in a few days," I said, to console him.

"I wish I could think so," he said, moving toward the door, and those were the last words I ever heard the poor fellow utter.

PART II—THE CATASTROPHE.

Every reader of *The Free Press* has heard of the terrible tunnel disaster, the details of which electrified the whole country. Teddy and Patsy Horley were employed in the tunnel as laborers, and worked side by side in the same relief. The morning of my last interview with poor Patsy, they went to their work as usual, and for the first time in their lives spoke never a word of kindly cheer or brotherly badinage as they walked swiftly through the streets. The better to make plain what follows, it will be necessary to say that the entrance to the tunnel proper, on the New York side, is through a circular, perpendicular shaft, thirty feet in diameter, and about sixty feet deep. This is a working shaft, the bottom of which is used for the reception of waste matter, as it is excavated, and before it is taken away. Thirty feet below the surface of the ground is an "air lock," which is the sole means of communication between the tunnel and the outer air. It is necessary to keep the air inside the tunnel sufficiently compressed to maintain a pressure of seventeen pounds to the square inch, and the "air lock" serves a similar purpose to the lock of a canal, equalizing the pressure of the air to those passing in or out, as a canal lock balances the level of the water. As a matter of course, there are two doors, one at each end of this lock, only one of which can be opened at once, while the lock itself is fifteen feet long by six feet and six inches wide, allowing for the passage, in case of necessity, of thirty men at once.

As they were preparing to go down the shaft that morning Patsy turned to his brother and whispered:

"It's a quare feelin' I have in me this mornin', Teddy. May the blissed Vargin protect us from harm."

Teddy laughed. "It's the pwhisky," he said, and turned away, not so quick that his eye didn't meet the reproachful flash that fell from his brother's great gray orbs. Afterwards that look haunted him, and made the misery of life all the harder to bear.

Twenty-eight men composed a relief, and the work of excavation moved along smoothly until noon. Then the squad was divided. Fourteen men went to lunch; the remainder worked on. In half an hour the first squad was heard advancing and the others threw down their tools and prepared to leave the tunnel. Patsy was in the first squad, Teddy in the second. The men returning had passed inside through the air lock and the others had quit their posts preparatory to leaving. It is probable that if they had delayed this for even a minute the accident would not have happened, for the fatal leak, which was discovered just too late, might easily have been stopped if discovered in time. As the two squads met just at the moment of shifting, a peculiar hissing sound was heard, with which all were familiar. It meant a leak, and a leak meant death!

"Back and stop the leak!" shouted the superintendent, and the order was obeyed almost before it was given.

As many as could get there jumped for the place, where all knew the danger was greatest. The brothers worked side by side.

"It's the maneing of the quare feelin', Teddy," cried Patsy, as they both plied pick and shovel. "May the Vargin save us!"

The joining of the temporary roof of the tunnel with the wall of the shaft was necessarily imperfect. It was intended to make all secure with a three-foot wall of brick and cement, but it was impossible to set the foundation of the brick work until after the circle of the tunnel should be completed, so that this imperfect jointure was continually watched. With reasonable diligence it was easy to keep it closed, and the material to close it was plenty and at hand. The chinks were stopped with the silt, of which the river bottom is largely composed—a clayey mud, of the consistency of putty—and a man should have been at this part watching the chink.

No pen can describe the terrible struggle which followed. It lasted scarcely two minutes. The men were nerved by a full knowledge of the great danger of the position. Not a man but knew that he carried his life in his hands whenever he went to work, and not a man failed to know that the supreme moment had come. All worked well. The brothers did the work of ten men.

It was too late!

The leak that one man could have stopped if he had been there at the right moment was now wide enough for the foul current of corruption and death to flow in from the river bottom, and the only safety lay in flight. Between the spot where they were and the open air there were two locked doors, only one of which could be opened at once. The little rift above their heads became a chasm. The compressed air escaped until there was no longer pressure enough from within to maintain the portion of unfinished work. The electric light by which they worked was extinguished, and darkness added its terrors to their great misery.

In the confusion the brothers, who had instinctively clasped hands when the water and mud poured in upon them, were separated. Patsy reached out his hand and it was clutched by some one in the darkness.

"To the caisson!" shouted the superintendent, and the men rushed pell mell toward this only avenue of escape. He was standing by the inner door of the air lock, and threw it open for the men to pass through.

"Quick, boys!" he cried. "Get into the lock!" And instead of passing in among the first he stood by the door helping one after another in.

Six men passed, among them Patsy Horley. He looked around and called loudly for Teddy. There was no response. The seventh man was passing through. He pushed by them into the tunnel.

"Teddy, bye!" he cried.

"Here!" shouted a voice at his side.

"Get through quick!" he said, and pushed his brother through.

He would have followed him, but another of the men stepped in front of him, and he helped him into the lock. This man was almost through when the awful weight of the mud and water fell against the door, pinning him so fast that nothing could have freed him in time.

The door was fast. One man was fastened in the door between the other nineteen, and their last chance of life. The eight in the lock were thus almost lost, for there was no longer a chance to close the inner door, and the flood was closing on them. Swiftly the water rushed into the lock; it rose knee deep where they stood, and the air was compressed by all the pressure of the rise above them in the little chamber, the door of which was securely fastened against them. They could not open this door, nor could they break it from the inside. But in the lock were two dead lights of massive glass, eight inches in diameter, and these the men knew were to be broken as a last resort.

"My God! the water is gaining on us," said one; "what shall we do?"

"Kape cool, men, kape cool!" answered a voice from the river side of the tunnel. Teddy rushed to the bull's eye and looked through. There stood Patsy and the Superintendent side by side, pale as death.

"Keep cool," cried the Superintendent through the crack of the door; "nothing can be gained by excitement."

"But shure, sor, the wather is gainin' on us, and we can't open the door into the shaft."

"The water is covering me up," moaned the poor fellow who was crushed by the door. "Can't you get me out of this?"

Teddy caught him by the neck, and several others sprang to his assistance. They pulled and tugged, but it was no use. Every moment was agony to the poor man, and he would beg piteously to be let alone. The water got higher and higher.

"They'll have to shop the crack, sor," said Patsy, and the Superintendent, his white lips moving in prayer, nodded his head.

"Take off your clothes, men, and stop up the crack of the door," he added.

Some one said that that would cut off what little communication there was between them

"Niver moind us, min," said brave Patsy; "it's your only chance."

"But then—" began Teddy, who was in tears. "Do as you are ordered," cried the Superintendent, sharply.

The men sprang forward, and Patsy reached his great freckled hand through the crack.

"Good-bye, Teddy," he said chokingly, "Tell the mother I died loike a brave man. An'—Alice—"

He could say no more, and in a moment the men had patched the crack of the door with their clothes, and the rapid increase of the water was checked.

"Can you pray?" whispered the Superintendent, as his hand tightened on Patsy's.

"Blessed Mary, save us!" sobbed the Irishman.

Teddy ran to the bull's eye and looked through. He saw the Superintendent and his brother standing side by side peering in at him. The faces of both men were pale, and were only a few feet above the water that gurgled about them. He heard Patsy's muttered prayer, and a deep groan burst from his lips.

"Patsy, brother!" he shouted.

Patsy, smiled, and nodded his head.

"Be kind to Alice," he said, and then, raising his voice, shouted, "Break open the outside bull's eye!"

"Yes, knock out the bull's eye; knock it out, I say," commanded the stern voice of the Superintendent.

The men in the air lock knew that to obey this order meant sudden and sure death to their companions, and they hesitated. Again it came:

"Knock out the bull's eye!" and then the stern voice of the Superintendent faltered a little as it added, "and do what you can for the rest of us!"

Blow upon blow fell upon the thick glass, and was answered from the outside by two men who had by this time arrived with crowbars. The glass flew out and the cold air rushed in.

"God take us to him and protect our wife and babies!" muttered the Superintendent, and his hand closed together on Patsy's.

"Poor Alice!" was all the latter could articulate through his sobs. Instinctively the eyes of both men met, and their souls stood side by side.

The outside door was started a little and suddenly flew open. With the rush of air came the rush of water. The door behind gave way, and the living, the dead and the dying were hauled out toward the working shaft. The bodies of all in the inner tunnel must have caught in the outer door. Only Patsy Horley's came out with the rush of water. Two of the men seized his body, and the whole party hurried up the ladder to the ground.

Then and only then, had the two men an opportunity to pause and reflect that behind them, beneath the water that boiled and seethed in the dim light of the tunnel, were the bodies of their dead comrades and the brave Superintendent.

PART III.—THE ENDING.

Professional business called me to Brooklyn the day of the accident, and when I returned to the tenement house in Avenue A, they were making preparations to wake poor Patsy Horley's body.

He was terribly crushed and mangled by the rapid rush of water, and only lived two hours after he was taken out of the shaft. He was conscious, and his fellow-workmen carried him tenderly home. Teddy followed, weeping bitterly. They laid the wounded man upon the bed, and a doctor ministered to his sufferings. The wails of the poor mother were heart-rending. Patsy had been lying with his eyes closed, but he finally opened them and asked for Teddy. The brother knelt by the bedside and great sobs shook his frame.

"Ba a mon, Teddy," whispered Patsy. "Sind for Alice and the praste!"

When the little shirt-maker was left weeping into the room, Patsy asked that they be left alone, and over that last interview let us draw a veil. Finally some one stole into the room and found them clasped in each other's arms. Patsy was sinking fast, and the priest approached the bed and administered to him the last rites of the church. Then the dying man was propped up in bed. He called Teddy and Alice to the bedside and made them join hands.

"I'm a dead mon," he said, huskily. "Promish me, both ov yeez, that ye'll be thrue to aich other!"

Both bowed their heads. He beckoned for the priest and whispered a few words in his ear.

A smile of thankfulness beautified the homely face of Patsy as the last words of the impressive service fell from the priest's lips, and stretching out his hands he died before any could reach him.—*Free Press*.

Foreign News Items.

[By Cable to the N. Y. Herald, 9th.]

PARIS, September 8.—The annexation of the Society Islands to France is the event of the day, and causes as much rejoicing here as if it were really a matter of great importance. Involuntarily descending from her throne and making a formal cession to France of what that government has virtually mistress of under the form of a protectorate, Queen Pomare has done a very sensible thing so far as her own personal interests are concerned.

A BRUTAL PRIEST.

The Abbe Prival has just been condemned in the Court of Assizes to six years' imprisonment for aggravated assaults on eight little girls whom he had been preparing for communion.

AN AUDACIOUS ACTRESS.

The following amusing story comes from Italy:—A pretty actress was hissed a few nights ago at a Turin theatre. After enduring it for some time, she lost patience, and, walking down to the footlights, made a long nose at the audience. An apology was called for amidst a tremendous hubbub. The actress presently appeared and made her excuses in the following terms: "Ladies and gentlemen, I apologize, but it's only because I've been forced to. Several thousand people followed the audacious beauty all the way home.

Why We Are Cut Off.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The Concord School of Philosophy having requested the assistance of the Lime Kiln Club in solving the conundrum of why the people of this age do not live as long as those of early days, the matter was given to the Committee on Judiciary to investigate. They now expressed a readiness to report, as follows:

"Dis committee had no trubble to find plenty of reasons b'arin' on de inquiry. In de fust place, de taxes am so high dat no man kin afford to lib ober a hundred y'ars. In olden days a man could tell his wife to git 'long away if she didn't please him. In dis aige he has to stick by her an' fight it out. Dis has an influence to make him sigh fur a change to de evergreen shores. None of dose old chaps had a second shirt to his back, an none dreamed of tryin' to put on style. Look about you in dis aige an see de swallow tails, sleeve buttons, diamond pins an' odder gewgaws which bow down a man's head in sorrow to de grave! In de time of de prophets dar was no means of scootin aroun' de kentry an' takin' in de sights. In dis aige, arter a man has been to New York, Washington, Chicago an a few odder places, he am up a stump fur a change of scenery, an' he naterally wants to be pushin' on to'rds de pearly gates. Dis committee am of de opinyun dat de modern man who reaches de aige of 100 y'ars ought to be perfectly satisfied to hand up his ticket to de conductor. He gits more trouble, horse—more store clothes—more alligator butes—more picnics—more ice cream an oysters an' whateber else goes to make life man natur smile all ober in a gloomy day in dat little time dan Methusaler got in his nine hundred y'ars of life. An' we will eber pray."

Each member of the Glee Club dropped a troche into his mouth, and the hall was filled with the strains of "The New Long Ago," written by Blackberry Stevens. The first verse runs as follows:—

"Whar' am de cash dat I spent long ago,
Long, long ago—long ago?
Whar' am de house dat I once used to rent,
Long, long ago—long ago?"

The South American Republics have made peace.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1880.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R S Tucker's registered thermometer, Friday, Sept. 10, 1880:

7 o'clock, a. m.,	55	3 o'clock, p. m.,	77
" " m.	61	6 " "	69
	68		

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Higher barometer, stationary or higher temperature, northerly veering to easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly local rains in the Southern portions.

Index to New Advertisements.

Wayne Allcott, Agent—Machinery.
Jones & Powell—Special City Items.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker—Special City Items.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Judge Fowle's Appointments.

Judge D. G. Fowle will address the people at the following times and places:

Clinton, Sampson county, Wednesday, September 15.
Magnolia, Duplin county, Thursday, September 16.
Rockingham, Richmond county, Tuesday, September 21.
Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Wednesday, September 22.
Reidsville, Rockingham county Friday, September 24.
Tarboro, Edgecombe county, Wednesday, September 29.
King's Mountain, Tuesday, October 5.
Shoe Heel, Robeson county, Friday, October 8.
Rich Square, Northampton county, Monday, October 11.
Winton, Hertford county, Tuesday, October 12.
Centre Hill, Chowan county, Wednesday, October 13.
Plymouth, Washington county, Thursday, October 14.
Jamesville, Martin county, Friday, October 15.
Washington, Beaufort county, Saturday, October 16.
Kinston, Lenoir county, Monday, October 18.
Louisburg, Franklin county, Tuesday, October 26.
Grissfields, Granville county, Thursday, October 28.
Kittrell's, Granville county, Saturday, October 30.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Mebaneville, Alamance county, Saturday, Sept. 11.
Mt. Vernon, Rowan county, Monday, Sept. 13.
Statesville, Iredell county, Tuesday, Sept. 14.
Mocksville, Davie county, Wednesday, Sept. 15.
Yadkinville, Yadkin county, Thursday, Sept. 16.
Elkin, Surry county, Friday, Sept. 17.
Dobson, Surry county, Saturday, September 18.
Danbury, Stokes county, Monday, Sept. 20.
Walnut Cove, Stokes county, Tuesday, September 21.
Madison, Rockingham county, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
Wentworth, Rockingham county, Thursday, Sept. 23.

Hon. R. F. Armfield and Hon. A. M. Scales will attend such of the above places in their respective districts as do not conflict with appointments previously made.

Lieut-Governor Robinson and Attorney General Kenan will speak at

Columbus, Polk county, Monday, October 4th.
Hendersonville, Henderson, Tuesday, October 5th.
Brevard, Transylvania, Wednesday, October 6th.
Mills River, Henderson, Thursday, October 7th.
Hominy, Buncombe county, Friday, October 8th.
Waynesville, Haywood county, Saturday, October 9th.
Webster, Jackson county, Monday, October 11th.
Franklin, Macon county, Tuesday, October 12th.
Nantihala, Macon county, Thursday, October 14th.
Hayesville, Clay county, Friday, October 15th.
Murphy, Cherokee county, Saturday, October 16th.
Valley Town, Cherokee county, Monday, October 18th.
Robbinsville, Graham county, Tuesday, October 19th.
Charleston, Swain county, Thursday, October 21st.

Hon. Robt. B. Vance will also attend such of the above appointments as do not conflict with his previous engagements.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:—

It was a little warmer yesterday, and only one marriage license was issued.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Best will celebrate their silver wedding to-night. Wish them many returns.

The report of the receipts of cotton yesterday closed with 400 bales in, but later receipts raised the number to 600 bales.

W. J. Hardison, Sheriff, lessened the Republican vote in November just one by bringing in Henry Wilson, colored, an applicant for board in the penitentiary. Larceny, two years.

THE WAY WE DO IT.—We believe firmly in impersonal journalism, but we have poked so much fun at other people for not getting their letters properly directed, that we don't think it fair not to tell of a little piece of our own smartness. Just as we were about to leave the office at 3 o'clock yesterday, we wrote a postal, which it was very important should leave by the morning's mail, but it didn't go, not a foot, for we carefully, and in our prettiest handwriting, directed that card to Raleigh, N. C., when "the truth and fact of the business" is, that the gentleman for whom it was designed was everywhere in the world but in Raleigh. Any man, who says anything to us to-day about an engineer and a petard, is going to get licked. That's all.

LAST NIGHT OF THE FAIR.—What to say about the fair is more than we know. Those who have been there know all about it, and to those who have not we despair of conveying any adequate idea of what a good time they have missed. But we will do our best and as an old classmate always used to say after the third drink, "Angels can do no more." The first thing we noticed was the activity with which voting for all sorts of things was going on. By the way, the voting on one of the swords which was won by Lieut. Pullen, R. L. I., netted the neat little profit of $103.

The meerschaum pipe, won on Thursday night by Mr. Ed. Stagg, was generously returned to the company, and was raffled for again last night.

A handsome teapot with an open top and movable spout, was donated by Mr. Hal. Worth, to be given by vote to the prettiest young lady in the hall. There were more than 160 votes, and the result was almost unanimously in favor of Miss Mattie Fowle. No compliment was ever better deserved.

But the great feature to us was the ball which wound up the fair. Good management by the floor managers, good music from the band and good humor from all, made a most enjoyable combination, and gave a fitting finish to a fair which has been at all points admirable.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.—We are requested to state that the Republicans of the precincts in Raleigh Township will meet at half-past seven o'clock, to-night, at the places named below, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates from each to the county nominating Convention, which meets in this city on Monday next, 13th. At these primaries precinct executive committees of three will also be selected. Here are the places of meeting: First Ward, Mayor's Office; Second Ward, Tupper's Church; Third Ward, M. B. Barbee's office; Fourth Ward, Christian Church; Fifth Ward, Johnson School-house; Outside Precinct, Court-house. Under the new plan of organization, the Precinct Executive Committees elect one of their number Chairman, and these Committees collectively elect the County Executive Committee, which they will do on the day of the County Convention.

MAYOR'S COURT.—When the African becometh the possessor of a horse and wagon straightway his soul is lifted up and he waxeth proud and sayeth within himself, "Go to now, I will greatly mash the dusky daughters of Ham and will become desirable unto them." And to that end his driving becometh like unto the driving of Jehu for he driveth furiously. And behold the policeman happeneth to be awake and runneth in the African, and the Mayor sayeth unto him, "$3.25." That's what happened to a Raleigh darkey yesterday. Another paid $3.25 for violating the market rules.

STATE FAIR ITEMS:—

It is learned that the fine stock from the farm of the late D. W. Kerr, of Alamance, whose death was a blow to agricultural improvement among us, will be on exhibition at the State Fair. They were not represented last year.

Among the curiosities for the Ladies' Department at the Fair, is some rare and singular jewelry made of alligator's teeth and sea beans, and entered by M. J. Doherty, of Asheville.

By the way, our young lady friends should not forget that James Norwood, Esq., of Hillsboro, a member of the Executive Committe, offers five dollars in gold for the best loaf of bread, made by any young lady of 19 or under, at the State Fair.

Fayetteville as a Cotton Market.

[Fayetteville Examiner.]

During the cotton year running from September 1, 1879, to August 31, 1880, there have been purchased in the Fayetteville market about 17,000 bales of cotton, averaging 450 pounds. Of this amount nearly four thousand bales have been purchased for the cotton factories around Fayetteville. This demand for domestic consumption gives tone to the market, modifying those purturbations due to purely speculative operations. The farmer who brings his cotton to this market may deal directly with the purchaser without the intervention of a middle man and the expenses incidental to that method of transacting business. Freights from this point to the great Northern markets are extremely moderate, owing to the competition between the railroad and the river boats, and the producer gets the benefit of these low rates of transportation in an increased price for his produce.

Owing to an extension of the area planted in cotton last spring, and the increase in the use of commercial manures, an increased production of cotton is anticipated. But the seasons have not been very favorable to the growth and development of the plant in this section, and only a very moderate increase in quantity is expected.

Landlord and Tenant Act.

[Charlotte Observer.]

Attorney-General Kenan explains the landlord and tenant act: The first bill was passed by the Republican Legislature of 1866–'67, which required that a contract between the parties should be in writing. This was amended by the Democratic Legislature, making it discretionary with the parties whether the contract be written or verbal. The Republican Legislature changed the law making the rent payable in money. The Democratic party amended the law so as to make it optional with the contracting parties to pay money or part of the crop. Both parties have made it punishable at law to violate this contract. To make it punishable there must be intent to defraud, and this intent amounting to larceny.

Buxton Wouldn't Stand.

[Tom Evans in the Reidsville Times.]

An old fellow in this county had his son put in jail for cleaning out the family, and after court Judge Buxton offered to turn him out if the old man was willing. "I'm bleeged tew ye, Jedge," said he, "an' ef you'll jine on the peace paper fur him to quit his fussin' an' marry fitin' Sal Lucus, an' let me an' his mammy alone, I say, dernit, turn him loose." But the Judge wouldn't stand his security.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The Charlotte *Democrat* quotes flour at $2.75 to $3 per sack; corn and meal 65: peas 65; oats 60; sweet potatoes 50, Irish 75 to $1; butter 30 to 35; eggs 25; chickens 15 to 25.

The Warsaw *Brief Mention* says "late crops of all kinds, particularly corn and rice, are suffering very badly and will be completely ruined unless it rains soon. The rice crop is getting to be a very important one in this section. The average was materially increased last spring. The prospect has been very fine; but it is failing rapidly and will be ruined unless it rains in a few days."

A gentleman who works eight or ten acres of land, besides attending to his duties as a Charlotte business man, says the Charlotte *Democrat*, made farm products to the following amounts this year: Wheat $325, wheat straw $20, oats and straw $100, millet $176, corn and fodder $50, garden vegetables used by family and given away $300—total $971. In addition to the above, he has a second crop of corn and peas on the land, which he will gather for winter roughness or plough under for manure.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says that "the foundry and machine shops of Liddell & Co., in this city, are not able to speedily fill all the orders they get for steam engines and cotton presses, although work is kept going night and day. The demand for the Liddell Engine is equal to the most sanguine expectations of the manufacturers, and the same may be said of the Boss Cotton Press. And the foundry of John Wilkes is also kept busily employed, with numerous orders from abroad for engines, cotton presses, sorghum mills, &c."

South Carolina Census.

[From the Washington Star.]

If the report that an agent of the Census Bureau has been sent to South Carolina to investigate if the allegations of fraud be true, this question, which has attracted so much attention, will probably, soon be settled. The census officials of that State assert that alphabetical lists of all the names entered by every enumerator are on file at every court house, and, as this is one of the requirements of the law, such is no doubt the case. A comparison of the alleged fraudulent returns, with those on file, can soon be made. Then those districts in which fraud is charged can be inquired into, and, if names of persons who have no existence have been entered, the fact can readily be discovered. The towns are, with few exceptions, so small that all the residents are acquainted with each other, and almost any one of them could point out on an enumerator's schedule the names of fictitious persons, if such have been entered. The enumerators of the State protest that their work has been done honestly, but, as the cry of fraud has been raised, the surest way to settle it is that reported to have been adopted by the Census Bureau

Sale of Good Will.

[From the New York Herald.]

The English Court of Appeal has just rendered an interesting decision on an important question of commercial law in this as well as in that country. The question is whether a merchant or manufacturer who has sold the good will of his trade is at liberty to enter upon the same business again, and if so whether he is subject to any restrictions. The law, as interpreted by the Court of Appeal, may be made clearer by a brief statement of the essential facts in the case decided. The two parties to the controversy had been partners in the iron business at Bradford. About a year ago one sold to the other the stock in trade, together with the good will of the business, and agreed not to carry on the iron business for ten years within ten miles of Bradford, except at Leeds. Subsequently the retiring partner, under a new firm name, set up in the same business at Leeds, and began to solicit the patronage of the customers of the old Bradford firm. Thereupon the Master of the Rolls granted an injunction restraining the defendant not only from trying to get any customer from the old firm but also from dealing with such customer in case the latter came unsolicited. In a similar case which came before him a short time previously the Master of the Rolls had taken the same view of the law. "There is authority for saying," he then remarked, "that a man who has sold the good will of his business must not solicit the old customers to deal with him; but I go further and say that he must not deal with the old customers." The Court of Appeal affirms in part and overrules in part the law as laid down by the Master of the Rolls. It holds in the case first cited above that the retiring partner was barred from making any solicitation or active efforts for the patronage of the old firm customers, but that he had a right to deal with them in case they should come to him voluntarily. In a suit decided some years ago Lord Romilly, then Master of the Rolls, held that a tradesman who had sold the good will of his business was justified in advertising generally his new enterprise, but that he was not entitled to make any special or direct appeals to his former customers. This decision is in harmony with the judgment just rendered by the Court of Appeal, which, for some time at least, will represent the English law on this important point.

No Chance in Maine.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"I thought there was some chance for our party," said a Fusionist the other day, until I happened to come across Jim Blaine in a little one-horse town back yander. His hat was mashed in, his duster was specked with mud, his collar was wilted down to a string and the bow of his necktie had somehow or other worked around under his ear. I looked at him and give it up. M. P. H."

George Mitchell, an Ohio wife murderer, declared that his condemnation to death was just, and that he would not have it changed if he could. He spent the night before the day appointed for the hanging in loud rejoicings that he was about to go to heaven; but when a reprieve came he shouted: "Blessed be God: didn't I always tell you that the Lord was on the side of a Christian man?"

A New Study.

[From the New York Times.]

On the 25th of August last a terrible discovery was made by the Professor of Latin and the Harp at the Wilson Female Seminary of Redfield, Mass. The Professor, who had been engaged in giving private instruction in the art of sitting on the front piazza to an estimable young lady of the village, was passing through the corridor to his room at a late hour, when he heard a distinct sound of revelry in Room No. 11. At first he thought it might be a hilarious burglar, but he soon heard the unmistakable sound of feminine voices. Approaching the door softly, he listened, in the strict performance of his duty, and in addition to hearing the sound of voices, he smelled the odor of tobacco. In these circumstances he could not but suspect the presence of surreptitious male cousins, and in his alarm of the possibility of such an invasion of the sanctity of the seminary, he took the extreme course of placing a chair near the door, climbing upon it, and looking through what is popularly called the fanlight. He saw no cousins, but, to his intense horror, he found that a feminine orgie of the most reprehensible nature was in progress. Twelve young ladies, with their back hair down, were seated around a table drinking cold tea and smoking cigarettes. Under the stimulating influence of the tea, they were talking rapidly and in an excited manner, and from time to time they burst into subdued singing. The spectacle made the Professor turn pale, and, to a certain extent, made his blood run cold. He did not dare to break in among the revelers, lest under the excitement of tea they should fall upon and inflict fatal injuries upon his wig. Accordingly, he climbed softly down from his perch, went to his room, and in the morning told the terrible tale, together with the names of the revelers, to the Principal.

Some men, had they been in the Principal's place, would at once have taken the severest measures. They would have summoned the offenders to their presence, loaded them with reproaches, and sent them home to their stricken parents with the brand of cold tea and cigarettes on their foreheads. The girls would, of course, either have sunk under the shame of their expulsion or they would have tried to drown their sorrow with more cold tea and cigarettes, and would have thus been ruined morally, socially, and in point of stomachs. The excellent Principal could not make up his mind thus to blight twelve young lives, and, after mature deliberation, he hit upon a better plan.

At prayers that evening he made a brief speech, announcing that he contemplated adding a new study to the ordinary curriculum, but that before so doing he desired to consult with his beloved pupils. He therefore invited the twelve young ladies whose names had been furnished to him by the Professor of Latin and the Harp to meet him in his study at 7 o'clock that night. The invited girls were greatly flattered by the attention thus paid them, and they resolved to put on their best ribbons, and to wait on their beloved Principal without fail at the hour mentioned.

They did so. At 7 o'clock the twelve revelers presented themselves at the study door, and, it may be added in passing, presented an appearance which would have softened the heart of the most obdurate ruffian, unless, of course, he had been sustained by an unswerving determination to do his duty. The Principal welcomed them warmly, and they noticed with some surprise that, although the weather was hot, all the windows of the room were tightly closed. They were still more surprised when the Principal locked the door and put the key in his pocket, remarking as he did so that they had met for an important conference, and that he did not propose to be interrupted.

After a preliminary discussion of the weather, the Principal proceeded to business by saying that he had determined to introduce the Theory and Practice of Smoking as a new study. He admitted that this important branch of education had been sadly neglected at the seminary, and that he himself had not smoked for several years, but that he trusted they were one and all ready to make up for lost time. The attempt of certain ambitious students to master the art of smoking without a teacher was, he confessed, extremely creditable, and showed a strong love for study; but as he had decided to undertake the duties of a Professor of Smoking, he trusted that none of his dear young friends would try to smoke by the light of nature. So saying he produced a large and well-filled pipe for himself and a supply of the strongest cigarettes for the young ladies, and desired them to take their first regular lesson. With a view to stimulate competition, he promised a reward to the girl who should smoke the greatest number of cigarettes within an hour, and an exemplary punishment to the one who should smoke the fewest. With these cheering remarks, he ordered every lady to "light up," and putting a match to his pipe began to pour out a cloud of smoke.

The young ladies, filled with a vague dread that they had been detected in their midnight orgie, and dreading punishment therefor, did not dare to refuse to smoke. They smoked with a vigor that showed they were but little accustomed to the true method of smoking, and that speedily filled the room with a blue cloud that momentarily grew denser. The windows being closed, no air could enter the room, and the heat aided the smoke in its deadly work. In twenty minutes Miss Sallie Smith dropped her cigarette and sank upon the sofa. Five minutes later Miss Bettie McGinnis followed her example, and at the end of forty minutes every one of the twelve with the exception of the two occupants of the sofa, were lying on the floor, mute and limp, and, in their deathly agony, wishing they were dead.

The good Principal consulted his watch, and finding that the hour for instruction was not yet ended, smoked steadily on. When the clock struck 8 he laid down his pipe and, apparently for the first time, noticed the condition of the first class in the Theory and Practice of Smoking. He asked, with great surprise and tenderness, if anything was the matter, and if his dear young friends felt quite well, but receiving no answer except inarticulate groans, he opened the windows, unlocked the doors, and rang for the matron. The latter, assisted by the chamber-maids, carried the young ladies one by one to their rooms, where, during the rest of the evening, they conducted themselves in a way that reminded the listener of a storm at sea, with its usual effects upon delicate passengers. It was two days before the smoking-class made its appearance, and then the girls looked, in the expressive and figurative language of the washerwoman, as if "they'd been wrung out and drawed through a knot-hole."

Nothing more has been said by the Principal as to the new study, and it is understood that he has changed his mind and decided not to place it on the curriculum. No more cold tea and cigarette orgies have been held by the young ladies, and if anything is morally certain it is that not one of the twelve revelers has the slightest desire ever again to look upon the cigarette when it is lighted.

The South's Future.

[Philadelphia Press]

It was suggested in these columns some months ago that a time may come when the Eastern and Middle States will clamor for free trade, while the South and West will insist upon the maintenance of a protective tariff. Not a few of our manufacturers are already beginning to inquire whether it would not promote their interests to do away with high duties altogether, in order to forestall the competition of business rivals here at home. Having themselves become securely established as against foreign manufacturers, they argue that a continuance of the protective system tends to set on foot and build up new industrial establishments to contest the market with them.

Cotton factories have made very considerable headway in the South since the war, and, with a suitable and sufficient labor supply to operate them, they threaten to interfere seriously with that branch of manufactures at the North. These new factories enjoy an advantage in the fact that the raw material is close at hand, along with a large clientage of consumers of their products. Nothing is now more noticeable in that section of the country than the growing disposition of the Southern people to become so far as possible industrially independent. They are seeking not only to produce the crude agricultural staples of commerce, but to put them in shape for consumption and to become their own customers. If they succeed merely in supplying the home demand it will cut off an important market from the Northern manufacturers of cotton goods. A similar movement may be noted in other lines.

The South and West are likely to become competitors with the North in the iron industry. Those regions abound in immense and valuable mineral deposits, which only await capital and intelligent enterprise to take hold of these sources of wealth and work them profitably. These conditions will be met in due time. The Pennsylvania iron men will then find rivals in their rear as well as across the ocean. In the West, where this particular branch of industry promises to be very extensively engaged in, it will enjoy the advantage, as regards taking possession of the Western market, of the cost of transportation thither from our forges and mills. This item of freight alone will be equivalent to a protective duty in aid of the Western manufacturer. It will operate as a very material discrimination against us near the seaboard. In view of this probable reaction of the high tariff policy against themselves in the near future, the Pennsylvania protectionists would do well to consider the expediency of getting out of leading strings and venturing to walk alone.

A Christian and Civilized Frenchman.

[By Cable to the Herald, 9th inst.]

PARIS, September 8, 1880.—Menesclou, the murderer, was executed yesterday. He feared death and had to be almost dragged to the guillotine. The execution took place amid a storm of thunder and lightning. Menesclou was scarcely more than twenty years old. From childhood he was noted for his laziness and brutality. He was expelled from school, beat his mother, robbed his father, and was sent to the navy as an incorrigible "ne'er do weel." Three years later he returned to Paris and speedily resumed his loose life. In the house where his parents lived was a pretty child of four, Louise Deux, to whom Menesclou was strangely attracted. He bought her toys and bonbons. He took her on the river. Wherever he went she went too. One day she entered his room and that night could nowhere be found. Next morning an odor of putrefaction issued from Menesclou's room, and a neighbor, climbing to the window, peeped in. There, before a stove, calmly smoking, sat Menesclou. With a pair of tongs he was throwing pieces of human flesh into the flames. The police were informed, and, breaking into the room, found that the child's body had been chopped to bits and most of it consumed. In prison the man simulated madness. Tired of this, he wrote poetry and copied engravings. Ten days ago a woman presented a petition to M. Gambetta, who was attending the funeral of Leon Say's only daughter. "Who are you?" asked the President of the Chamber. "Monsieur," she replied, "je suis une femme bien malheureuse," and that is all she would say. They afterward learned that she was Menesclou's mother.

The English Harvest.

[New York Herald.]

This is a subject of great interest in the United States, since it is the main element in estimating the foreign market for our surplus. The American surplus this year is truly remarkable, our crop of wheat exceeding even the abundant crop of 1879 by something like fifty millions of bushels. As England is our chief foreign customer the state of her harvest determines the value of our wheat product.

The English wheat crop this year, though considerably better than that of 1879, is somewhat below an average. The early promise was excellent, but heavy, drenching rains in the month of July impaired the filling out of the kernel, so that, in spite of the excellent harvest weather in the latter part of the season, the crop has fallen short both in quality and abundance. Most of the other English crops have been good, particularly oats and barley. Of the root crops turnips are far above the average and the potato harvest is magnificent. An abundant supply of other kinds of food is an alleviation of the short wheat crop, since the poorer classes will consume less bread and more roots.

The English agriculturists have barely escaped ruin by the improvement of their wheat crop over that of the last two or three years. The tenant farmers have their fixed rent to pay whether the land yields anything or not. A succession of bad harvests has brought them behind, and the improvement this year has not been sufficient to relieve them from embarrassment. It barely keeps them out of the bankruptcy with which they were threatened if the harvest of 1880 had been no better than that of 1879.

English agriculture is subject to hard conditions. In most other countries a deficient harvest raises prices, and there is a partial compensation for the shortness of the crop in the increased value per bushel. But the English farmers are deprived of this advantage in years when the American crop is abundant. The price of wheat in England is regulated by the price in America, and it so happens this year that we shall be able to sell wheat in the English market at rates so low that the tenant farmers cannot materially reduce their accumulated debts out of the improved yield of their land. The inundation of cheap American grain tends to discourage the production of wheat in Great Britain. There is no safety for English agriculturists, but in devoting a larger acreage to other crops and depending more and more on America for their supply of breadstuffs. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, has taught them a useful lesson (if they would heed it) by showing how the value of Massachusetts farms has increased since grain-growing has been dropped and the land given to other uses.

Protective Tariff Follies.

[Philadelphia Press.]

If let alone by governments the price of labor—which is the wages of the workman—will regulate itself and gradually approximate toward a common and equitable standard; in this respect following the identical law which governs the pecuniary measure of worth of the great staples of commercial interchange. But where, as in the United States, recourse is had to a forced and artificial system of so-called protection, whatever advantage home labor may seem to derive from a nominal advance in wages is more than balanced by the inflow of workmen from abroad. And the voluntary flow of foreign labor hither to enjoy the benefit of the advance will be supplemented exactly so far as suits the interest of the protected manufacturer by seeking such hands as he requires in the cheapest available market. The immense immigration to this country has already seriously reduced the schedule of labor prices in all lines, and, being as it is entirely without check, the American workingman finds himself exposed to the competition of the whole world. At the same time, by an irrational and unjust anomaly, the capitalist who employs him enjoys the direct intervention of the Government, through the device of a high protective tariff, to relieve him from foreign rivalry to just such an extent as he desires. It is for the interest of the American workingmen that the tariff should be, as was designed by the framers of the Constitution, for revenue only. Our industry would then rest upon a natural and proper basis, and the relations of capital and labor would become reciprocally adjusted in such manner as would insure the best results to each.

This Morning's Telegrams.

Lightning Strikes

"Old John of Gaunt,
Time-honored Lancaster."

LONDON, September 10.—A violent storm occurred in Paris on Wednesday. The Cathedral Notre Dame, and the ruins of the Palace des Thermes, built in the 4th century, by the Emperor Julian, the Apostate, or by the Emperor Constantine Chlorus, were struck by lightning, but only a few stones were dislodged.

Manchester Market.

LONDON, September 10.—The Manchester *Guardian*, in its commercial column, says: The market continues quiet without any sign of improvement. The hardening tendency in the cotton market has no apparent effect. Producers, as a rule, are very willing to sell at Tuesday's rates.

Boat Races in Turkish Waters.

LONDON, September 10.—A Vienna dispatch says: The Powers have resolved to carry out the naval demonstration in Turkish waters. It is thought certain that Dulcigno will be ceded to Montenegro.

Items in this Morning's Telegrams.

And Jersey City had a $30,000 fire.

The Seaham disaster killed 147 men and made 76 widows and 284 orphans.

The strike of the weavers has about collapsed and another of nail makers has begun.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth New York District have renominated Joseph Mason.

In the New York stock market yesterday there were 7 changes to the inch. The sales aggregated 245,000 shares.

A dispatch from Panama says Congress has passed a law authorizing the establishment of a National navy. Pine bark will be the material.

Four hundred Sioux Indians have come in and surrendered and the authorities say Sitting Bull will soon be left without a following and will then change his name.

Dr. Buchanan, Philadelphia's bogus diploma dealer who committed suicide some weeks ago to escape arrest, was arrested last night at St. Clair, Michigan, and will be brought back to Philadelphia for trial.

At Coney Island yesterday Luke Blackburn had a walk-over for the Long Island St. Leger, and Brambaletta and Bonny Lizzie ran a dead heat for the Autumn stakes. Ferida won the race at a mile and a furlong heats and Disturbance won the steeple chase.

City Business Items.

W. H & R. S. Tucker have the largest stock of all-wool CASHMERES and of the very best makes ever offered in the city. 100 pieces in black, superb finish; 50 pieces in colors, new shades.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker are showing the NEW MOUCHOIR SUITINGS and a beautiful line of ENGLISH HOMESPUNS in small, medium and large plaids. These goods are sold at New York retail prices.

Materials for Ladies' Riding Habits in black and desirable colors.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

"Messrs. Tucker, your Fall Prints are beautiful! beautiful!" so the ladies talk.

Paper! Paper!
Book, News, Manilla and Colored Paper. Cheapest in the State. For sale by
JONES & POWELL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Winter Oats
are very scarce and will be very high. Better call early and secure seed of
JONES & POWELL.

On account of holiday my store will be closed Monday, September 6th, 1880. My friends and customers are respectfully requested to make their purchases to-day.
It M. GRAUSMAN.

Good Business Rooms to Rent.—The Rooms over Williamson & Upchurch, fronting on Fayetteville street, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply at
THE NEWS OFFICE.

Something Entirely New.—The 1 oz. Hat. They are made of the finest stock and warranted to wear. Crushing does not destroy the texture, while its extreme lightness will tend to make it the popular hat for travelling, sporting, opera, or ordinary street wear. Price only $1.25 and $1.50.
R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

The daily increasing use of Olive Oil as an article of food, is attracting public attention more and more to the necessity of caution in buying, so as to get a pure and genuine article. The advertisement of Mr. E. J. Hardin in to-day's paper, advertising the famous "Francesconi" brand of Oil, imported direct in hermetically sealed cans, and bottled here by himself, is worth the attention of all who like salads and salad oil.

It can't be found—A better Cracker than the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per lb. and always fresh.
E. J. HARDIN.

Wanted—A First-class fast Harnessmaker—one that can cut and fit in all the branches. None but first class need apply. References required.
E. F. WYATT & SON,
East Martin Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

To the Members of the Convention:—While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the Hardware, Stove and House-furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only $2.50. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand Tin roofing and job work all kinds a specialty.
J. C. BREWSTER,
Holleman Building,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jones & Powell, 47 Fayetteville street, have just received a supply of oats, and have more on the road, which they offer low. They also offer a pair of horses, wagon and harness, in exchange for lumber or greenbacks.

Special Notices.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood.

The Georgia Baby Bonds will buy Neuralgine and Headache. Neuralgia and Headache lead to disease—disease to death. Moral: Go to your Druggist's and get a bottle of Neuralgine and be relieved. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM. SIMPSON. eod.

Sufferers, Read This!—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia or Headache, you can be speedily relieved by taking the specific, NEURALGINE. Speedy in its action, entirely free from opium and other narcotics, it commends itself in being as innocent as efficient. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM. SIMPSON. eod.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE TAX-LIST FOR THE YEAR 1880 having been placed in my hands for collection, all persons are hereby notified to come forward and pay up. I can be found at my office in the Court-House from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m, ready and willing to wait on every one.
J. J. NOWELL, Sheriff.
SEPTEMBER 8, 1880. sel0-1w.

THE

RALEIGH NEWS,

In its 17th Volume.

A NORTH CAROLINA

Democratic Newspaper,

Published Daily and Weekly.

DAILY, one year	$7 00
" 6 months	3 50
" 3 months	1 75
WEEKLY, one year	2 00
" 6 months	1 00

PRINTING MATERIAL FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, at a bargain, the Presses, Type, Stands, Stones, &c., of THE NEWS Job office, consisting of

1 Campbell Book Press in splendid order.
1 Gordon Jobber, ½ medium, good order.
1 Gordon Jobber, ¼ medium, good order.
2 Imposing Stones.
7 Double Stands.
4 Cabinets Job Type.
50 Fonts Job Type, in Cases.
Large lot Wooden Type, Borders, Rules, Leads, Chases, &c.

Will be sold separately or altogether, Terms reasonable.
Address,
EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,
AGENTS.
MAY 26, 1880.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1880

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT.--NOON.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Money weak at 2a3. Exchange—long 4 80½; short 4.83½. State bonds dull. Governments quiet.

Cotton quiet but steady; new to arrive offered at lower rates; sales 262 bales; uplands 11 11-16; Orleans 11 13-16. Futures steady; September delivery 11.30; October 10.83; November 10.72; December 10.71; January 10.83; February 10.97.

Flour steady. Wheat heavy. Corn active and lower. Pork heavy at $16.00. Lard firm at $8.35. Spirits turpentine 35½. Rosin $1.52½. Freights heavy.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—Flour active and higher for lower grades; Howard street and Western super $3.00a3.50; do. extra $4.00a4.50; do. family $4.85a5.50; city mills super $3.00a 3.25; extra $4.00a4 25; family $5.75a6 25; Rio brands $5.75; Patapsco family $6 00. Wheat—Southern higher; Western irregular, closing steady; Southern red $1.03a$1.08; amber $1.10a a1.13; No. 1 Maryland $1.13; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and September delivery $1.05a 1.05½; October $1.06¼a1.06¾; November $1.07¾ asked; December $1.09¼a1.09¾. Corn—Southern nominal; Western weak and lower.

LIVERPOOL, September 10—Noon.—Cotton firm; uplands 7 1-16; Orleans 7⅛; receipts 2,800 bales—all American; sales 8,000 bales; export 1,000 bales; uplands, low middling clause, September delivery 7 1-16a7 3-32; September and October 6¾a6 21-32; October and November 6¾a6 6 13-32; November and December 6 11-32a 6⅞; December and January 6 11-32; January and February 6 11-32; February and March 6¾a6 13-32; March and April 6 13-32a6 7-16; futures steady. Sales for the week 48,000 bales —American 37,500 bales; for speculation 1,270; export 3,600; actual export 4,200; import 32,500—American 17,000; stock 597,000—American 379,000; afloat 119,000—American 53,000 bales.

Lard 43s. 6d. Long clear middles 43s.

MARKET REPORT--NIGHT.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Money 2a3. Exchange 4.80½. Government bonds quiet and steady; five per cents. 1.02½; four and a-half per cents. 1.10⅝; four per cents. 1.10¾. State bonds quiet.

Cotton steady; sales to-day 898 bales; uplands 11 11-16; Orleans 11 13-16; weekly net receipts 80 bales; gross 10,591; exports to Great Britain 11,957 bales; to France 912; continent 987; sales 6,429; stock 54,946; net receipts none; gross 38 bales. Futures closed weak; sales 127,000 bales; September 11.19a11.20; October 10.78; November 10.65a10.66; December 10.66a 10.67; January 10.77; February 10.89a10.90; March 11.03a11.04; April 11.17a11.18.

Southern flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat heavy and ¼a½c lower, with moderate exports and fair speculative trading; ungraded red 97a $1.04½. Corn ¼a½c. lower, but more active; ungraded 50¾a51¾. Oats heavy and ¼a½c. lower; No. 3 40¾a41. Hops steady and quiet. Coffee quiet, firm and unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; Muscovado 7¼a7⅜; fair to good refining 7⅞a7¾; prime 7 15-16a8; refined easier and more active; standard "A" 10⅜. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady and in fair demand. Rosin firm at $1.52½a1.57½. Spirits turpentine dull at 35½. Wool unchanged and light trade. Pork weak and prices unchanged, with a fair export trade; middles unchanged. Lard heavy and about 7⅛c. lower, with trade generally moderate at $8.32½8.35. Freights lower.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—Oats firm; Southern 44a45; Western white 41a42; mixed 40a41. Provisions firm and active for job lots. Mess pork $17.00. Bulk meats—loose shoulders, none offering; clear rib sides non offering; packed 6¼a6¾. Bacon—shoulders ; clear rib sides 10; hams 12¼a13½. Lard—refined $9.00. Coffee firm; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to fair 13a16. Sugar strong; "A" soft 10¾. Whisky firm at $1.18. Freights dull.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—Flour dull and tending downward; family $4.50a4.80; fancy $5.00a5.75. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 amber 90; No. 2 red winter 94a95. Corn steady at 46a47. Oats easier at 34. Pork dull at $16.00a 16.25. Lard dull at $7.85a7.90. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders $5.60; ribs $8.87½. Bacon easier; shoulders 6¾; rib 9¾; sides 9¾. Whisky firm at $1.12. Sugar higher; hards 11¼a11½. Hogs quiet; common $4.00a4.60.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—Flour dull; choice to fancy $6.00a6.25. Wheat quiet at 88. Corn fairly active and a shade higher. Oats strong and higher at 36. Pork buoyant at $16 50. Lard steady at $8.50. Bulk meats steady; shoulders $5.62½; ribs $9.00; sides $9.25. Bacon steady and in fair demand; shoulders $6.25; ribs $9.65; sides $10.00; sugar-cured hams 12¼a12½. Whisky steady.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall 90¼a90¾ cash, 93¼a93⅜ in September, 91¾a93 in October, 93¾a93⅞ in November, and 90¼a90⅝ a year hence. Corn lower; 38¼a38⅜ cash, 38 in October, and 38⅜38¼ in November, and 37¾ a year hence. Oats lower; 29½ cash, 28¼ in October, and 28 a year hence. Whisky steady at $1.13. Pork quiet at $15 85. Lard steady at at $7.85a7.87½. Bulk meats lower; shoulders $5.50; ribs $8.50; sides $8.80. Bacon easier; shoulders $5.15a5 20; rib $9.40a9.50; sides $9.85a10.00.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 10 —Spirits turpentine quiet at 33. Rosin steady at $1.15 for strained, and $1.20 for good strained. Tar firm at $1.80. Crude turpentine firm at $2.00 for yellow dip and $2.00 for virgin. Corn unchanged.

September 10.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston, opened quiet but closed strong, 10⅜, 10¼, 9¾, net receipts 1,471; Norfolk, quiet and little doing, 11, net receipts 978 bales; Baltimore, firm, 11⅛, 10½, 10¼, net receipts none; Boston, quiet, 12, 11⅛, 10¼, net ceipts 39 bales; Wilmington, firm, 10¾, 10 3-16, none, net receipts 264 bales; Philadelphia, firm, 12, 11⅛, 10⅜, net receipts none; Savannah, firm and asking higher, 10⅝, 10¼, 9¾, net receipts 990 bales; New Orleans, firm, 11⅛, 10⅜, 10, net receipts 1,725 bales; Mobile, firm, 10⅜, 10⅜, none, net receipts 876 bales; Memphis, quiet, 10⅜, net receipts 128 bales; Augusta, firm, 10⅜, 10¼, 9¾, net receipts 1,321 bales; Charleston, firm, 11⅛, 10¾, 10, net receipts 2,828 bales; Montgomery, firm and in good demand, 11⅛, 10, 9, net receipts 306 bales; Macon, quiet, 10¼, 9¾, nominal, net receipts 1,710 bales; Columbus, quiet, 10¼, 10, 9½, net receipts 1,542; Nashville, dull, 10⅜, 10. 9¼, net receipts 53; Port Royal, none; Providence, none, net receipts 1,200 bales; Selma, strong, 10⅜, receipts 1,941 bales; Rome, in good demand, 11¼, 10, 9¼, net receipts 672 bales.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending September 10:—

	1880.	1879.
Net receipts at all U. S. ports..	60,692	29,777
Total receipts to this date.....	81,346	31,173
Exports for the week.....	42,099	71,805
Total exports to this date.....	3,158	17,169
Stock at all U. S. ports.....	155,677	65,530
Stock at all interior towns....	15,704	5,696
Stock at Liverpool.....	597,000	341,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain.....	53,000	26,000

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, September 10.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 33 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 400 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at $1.15 for strained and $1.25 for good strained. No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $2 00 per barrel for yellow dip and virgin, with sales of receipts at quotations, being a decline of 10 cents on last reports.

COTTON.—The market was firm, with sales of 400 bales on a basis of 10¾ cents per pound for middling. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary	— cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	— " "
Strict Good Ordinary	— " "
Low Middling	10 3-16 " "
Middling	10¾ " "
Good Middling	— " "

PEANUTS.—Sales reported at 30@40 cents for shelling stock, 50 cents for ordinary, 60 cents for prime, 70 cents for extra prime, and 80 cents for fancy. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	808 bales.
Spirits turpentine	316 casks.
Rosin	1,217 bbls.
Tar	128 "
Crude turpentine	431 "

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, September 10.]

The market yesterday closed quiet and steady.

Good Middling	10⅝
Middling	10⅜
Strict Low Middling	10¼
Low Middling	10¼

Receipts for the day 232 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, September 10 1880

Good Middling	10½
Middling	10⅜
Strict Low Middling	10⅛
Low Middling	.....
Strict Good Ordinary	.....
Good Ordinary	.....
Middling Stains	.....
Low Middling Stains	.....
Good Ordinary Stains	.....

Tone of market quiet. Receipts 597 bales.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY

PARTIN & CROWDER.

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, September 10, 1880.

Apples, dried	$	none
Bacon, N. C., hog round	10	a
" " hams	12½	a
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	9	2a
" " shoulders,	7	a
Batter, North Carolina,	20	a 25
Beeswax	18	a 20
Corn	67½	a
Corn Meal	67½	a
Coffee, prime Rio	17½	a
" good "	15½	a
Chickens, Spring	17½	a 20
Eggs, per dozen	12½	a
Flour, North Carolina	5 50	a 6 00
Hay, timothy	1 25	a 35
Molassses, Cuba	43	a
Oats, shelled	55	a
Peaches, peeled		a
" unpeeled		a
Peas, white, per bushel		a
" stock, "		a
Pork, North Carolina		a
Potatoes sweet	1 00	a
" Irish	1 40	a
Rags, mixed	1½	a
" cotton	2	
Sugar, white	11½	a
" yellow	9½	a
Syrup, S. H	50	a
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 75	a

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, solely by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—I will sell the house and lot where I now live, on the corner of Salisbury and Firwood streets. The house is two stories high and contains seven rooms. Double kitchen and well of good water in yard, and all necessary outhouses and garden. The property is in one block of Peace Institute, and the best neighborhood in the city. I am determined to sell, and will give some one a good bargain.

aug7-1m. J. C. R. LITTLE.

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CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45. Daily,	No. 6, Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	.....
Leave Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 54 p m	.....
Leave High Point	7 31 a m	7 07 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	.....	10 22 p m
Arrive Durham	11 02 a m	.....	11 57 a m
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave Raleigh	3 30 "	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 "	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave Raleigh	3 40 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 52 p m	.....	9 19 a m
Arrive Hillsboro	5 30 p m	.....	11 07 a m
Arrive Greensboro	7 50 p m	.....	3 45 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 20 p m	6 56 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
Arrive Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	.....
Arrive Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday... 8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun.....10 00 p m
Arrive Salem daily except Sunday.....10 50 p m
Leave Salem daily except Sunday..... 5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun..... 5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro daily ex. Sun..... 7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R & D. and N. C. Railroads.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte and at all principal points South, Southwest West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen. Passenger Agent,
feb 3 17-tf 1-7-80-100 Richmond, Va.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after May 18, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at.....6:00 P M
Arrive at Hamlet at.....1:27 A M
" at Charlotte at.....7:00 A M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at.....7:25 P M
Arrive at Hamlet at.....12:32 A M
" at Wilmington at.....8:30 A M

No. 1 train is daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturdays.

No. 2 train is daily except Saturdays.

SHELBY DIVISION: MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte.....8:00 A M
Arrive at Shelby.....12:00 P M

No 4 Leave Shelby.....2:00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte.....6:00 P M

LOCAL FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington.....6:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg.....4:40 P M
Leaves Charlotte.....4:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg.....4:00 P M
Leaves Laurinburg.....5:30 A M
Arrives at Charlotte.....4:20 P M
Leaves Laurinburg.....5:00 A M
Arrives at Wilmington.....4:15 P M

These trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connections at Charlotte via Statesville to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville. Also via Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points and Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route leaving Wilmington at 6 P M, will arrive destination at 7 P M, next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on through Trains to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V Q JOHNSON,
my 20-tf General Superintendent.

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which are offered at low prices, and rank with the best artificial manures in the market These Chemicals are pure, and after being tested by the Department of Agriculture are pronounced fully up to the highest standard.

Send for pamphlet containing formula and testimonials. july1 80-12m

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Petersburg Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Schedule of Trains, to take effect June 14

GOING SOUTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily at ..... 1:07 p m
Arrive at Weldon at..... 3:20 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS, WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at..... 7:45 p m
Arrive at Weldon at..... 12:20 a m

GOING NORTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at..... 1:10 p m
Arrive at Petersburg at..... 3:30 p m

FREIGHT WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon daily (except Monday) at..... 4:20 a m
Arrive at Petersburg at..... 9:00 a m

First-class coaches will run through between Wilmington and Washington, and sleeping cars on night and day trains Sleeping car berths can be had for one dollar from Richmond to Baltimore. No change of cars.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN,
Dispatcher of Trains.

R. M. SULLY,
je25-tf. General Superintendent.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	2:30
Cary,	8:31	Hoffman,	3:14
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	3:37
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	3:5
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	4:13
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	4:37
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	4:54
Sanford,	10:36	Sanford,	5:41
Cameron,	11.17	Osgood,	6:02
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	6:25
Manly,	11:58	Merry Oaks,	6:42
Blue's, A. M.	12:18	New Hill,	7:00
Keyser,	12:36	Apex,	7:23
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	7:59
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:45	Raleigh,	8:30

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S CEFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8.40	Weldon,	3.20
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	3.35
Neuse,	9.06	Gaston,	3.51
Forestville,	9.22	Summit,	3.58
Wake,	9.26	Littleton,	4.14
Youngsville,	9.37	Brown's,	4.27
Franklinton,	9.56	Macon,	4.40
Kittrells,	10.20	Warrenton,	4.52
Henderson,	10.42	Ridgeway,	5.05
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	5.13
Junction,	11.10	Middleburg,	5.24
Ridgeway,	11.19	Henderson,	5.40
Warrenton,	11.33	Kittrells,	6.01
Macon,	11.46	Franklinton,	6.38
Brown's,	11.59	Youngsville,	6.55
Littleton, P. M.	12.13	Wake,	7.06
Summit,	12.29	Forestville,	7.10
Gaston,	12.38	Neuse,	7.25
Midway,	12.54	Mill Brook,	7.3
Arrive—		Arrive at—	
Weldon,	1.10	Raleigh,	7.50

JOHN C. WINDER,
Sup't R. & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

West-rn North Carolina R. R.,

Taking Effect June 28th, 1880.

STATIONS.	West. No. 1. Arrive.	East. No. 2. Arrive.
Salisbury,	10.30 p m	3.52 a m
Statesville,	12.08 a m	1.55 a m
Catawba,	1.02 a m	1.02 a m
Newton,	1.54 a m	12.13 a m
Hickory,	2.38 a m	11.34 p m
Morganton,	3.58 a m	10.14 p m
Glen Alpine,	4.22 a m	9.47 p m
Marion,	5.22 a m	8 47 p m
Old Fort,	6.10 a m	7.59 p m
Henry,	6.23 a m	7.26 p m
Swannanoa,	8.05 a m	6.12 p m
Head of Road,	8.20 a m	6.00 p m

Trains run daily, Saturday nights excepted. Train No. 1 takes breakfast at Henry; No. 2, supper at Henry. Sleeping car accommodations on both trains, Nos 1 and 2, between Salisbury and Head of Road.

This schedule enables the travelling public to make their entire trip over the mountains from Morganton to Asheville in day light.

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jy3-tf. General Sup't.

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Between New York AND THE South!

The magnificent Ocean U. S. Mail Steamships of this Company leave New York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 p. m., for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond, Va., connecting directly with through trains for Raleigh, and all points in North Carolina and beyond. Fares low and include meals and State rooms, first class tickets. Baggage checked through. The small boats of the Company make daily trips from Norfork to Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, Vue de L'Eau, Hampton, &c.

Tickets for sale at all principal points.

General office of the Company, 107 Greenwich street, New York.

aug3-1m. W. H. STANFORD, Sec'y.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

Reduced Passenger Rates via the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and Connections.

Round trip tickets are now on sale at Raleigh at the following low rates:

Raleigh to Richmond and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Portsmouth and return, $10 00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Washington and return, $14.50, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

Raleigh to Baltimore and return via Bay Line, $14.00, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

SCHEDULE.

Via all rail.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m. arrive at Richmond at 4:39 p. m., Washington at 9:25 p. m., Baltimore at 11:35 p. m., Philadelphia 3:25 a. m., New York 6:45 a. m.

Via Bay Line.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m., arrive at Portsmouth, 5:15 p. m., Baltimore, 7:30 a.m., Philadelphia, 10:50 a. m., New York at 2 p. m.

This line is the shortest, quickest and most reliable route between Raleigh and all points North and East.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

THOMAS BADGER,
jy25—tf Gen. Pass. Agent.

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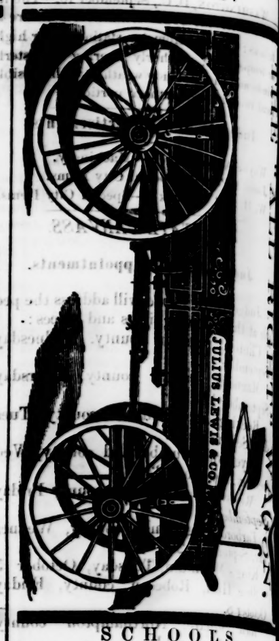

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jy30—d&w2m] Bellevue P O

University of Virginia

JULY 12, 1880

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july 30-d&w2m

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For catalogue address the Rector,

REV. BENNETT SMEDES

e23-d&w-3m.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

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—AND—

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